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here advocated would be best even from the standpoint of the pupil in Caesar. While the vocabulary of such a first year book would admittedly not be Cae arean to the extent of 96 2-3 per cent., yet the fundamental vocabulary basis would still be present, and the far greater significance, vitality and dynamic power possessed by such a vocabulary would more than compensate for the new words to be learned, words that the pupil has learned to attack with keener tools than those of memory solely.

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Hellenic Civilization. Edited by G. W. Botsford and E. G. Sihler. With Contributions by William L. Westermann, Charles J. Ogden, and others. New York: Columbia University Press (1915). Pp. 13 + 719. \$3.75.

It is long since we first heard that a series entitled *Records of Civilization: Sources and Studies* was to appear. At last we have the first volume. It is with surprise that we note that, while separate volumes are announced for the Sacramental System and for Reprisals in the History of International Law, the whole of Hellenic Civilization is compressed into a single work. Thus we expect a sort of glorified source book, too large for any but a decidedly advanced class, too scrappy for advanced reading. Nor do we forget that one of the editors has already produced the most usable *Source Book of Ancient History* now available.

Our expectations are not quite realized, for, if this is a source book, it is a source book of a new kind. Few of the selections from the earlier work are here repeated and there is little attempt to give long narratives from the historians. Where the famous historians are excerpted, it is to draw our attention to some phase of civilization we might otherwise overlook. The brilliant passages dealing with the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars are missing, but nevertheless we get a good idea of the causes and results of these wars.

It is no surprise to find that a book edited by the author of the *Roman Assemblies* has handled the constitutional side of the history in an exceptionally effective manner. Practically all the important passages which give the political thought of the Greeks are here massed, including the discussion of the various forms of government which Herodotus places in the mouths of certain Persians, the pseudo-Xenophontic Polity of the Athenians, which Professor Sihler has been well advised to print entire, and the Funeral Oration of Pericles, from Thucydides. The constitution of the Boeotian League, so interesting a parallel to our own, is given from the recently discovered Oxyrhynchus Papyrus, and just before it is printed another recent discovery, the treatise *On the Constitution*, formerly considered a late and useless sophistic production, but now recognized as a peculiarly interesting exposition of political thought in the period immediately after the Peloponnesian War. Considering

its difficulty and its inaccessibility, Professor Sihler has been again well advised in presenting it entire. Needless to say, the inscriptions which illuminate constitutional problems are generously utilized.

Some of us have long known that Professor Westermann of Wisconsin had made a large number of translations from the inscriptions and the papyri. From this store he has selected the material for a chapter on Administration, Industry, and Education in the Hellenistic Kingdoms (568-609). To those who have not followed the discoveries of recent years this new material will be a welcome surprise, especially the sources dealing with the land system and the development of serfdom, so parallel to that of the Middle Ages. Throughout the book, an attempt has been made to collect material bearing on the economic life of Hellas and the attempt has been most successful. Merely to read the book through is to gain a better conception, so well are the extracts grouped, than would come from some manuals devoted to economic history.

To the student of legal history, the material gathered in this volume should be most welcome. In a recent work on the Sources of Ancient and Primitive Law, the Greek material consisted of selections from Homer, Plutarch, and the Law of Gortyna. Here we have a chapter devoted to Private and Criminal Law (275-292), in which is given an elaborately documented translation of the Gortyna Code and of the precious fragment of the homicide law of Draco. Scattered through the remainder of the book, especially in the sections devoted to the orators, are many other passages throwing a vivid light on legal matters, property, partnership, commercial law, dower, wills, and loans. Particularly noteworthy is the long inscription recently discovered by the Americans at Sardis, which adds much to our knowledge of mortgage law. Never before have we had in English so valuable a collection of sources on Greek law.

When one comes to the heading *Social Conditions* (471-526), one may expect almost any character of extract. It is perhaps here more than anywhere else that opinions about the work will differ. In the opinion of the reviewer, the problem has been successfully met. It will no doubt be felt by many that the more purely literary side of Greek life has been somewhat ignored. To this the answer is obvious. There are many volumes of selections from Greek literature. There is but one *Hellenic Civilization*.

Here and there one misses favorites. For example, one is surprised to find nothing from the *Mimes* of Herodas. On the other hand, the reviewer is constantly tempted to notice some particularly interesting selection not generally known in the Schools. One must praise the general Introduction (1-62), by Professor Botsford, which is a small treatise on the sources for Greek civilization, the notes on the extracts, so much to the point, and the astonishingly complete bibliographies (also by Professor Botsford). The notes breathe the

utmost enthusiasm for things Greek and especially for things Athenian. One may be a thorough believer in democracy and yet not subscribe to all that is said about Athenian government. Is not the most valuable effect on the American student of the study of Greek history the realization of the blunders of the Athenian democracy which we may avoid? On one point, we must certainly take issue. The section of Xenophon's *Æconomicus* which so beautifully distinguishes the relative fields of activity which are adapted for men and for women is made the basis for this observation: "In the face of such facts, it is absurd to speak of the inferiority of Athenian women of this period". Other facts flatly oppose such a conception. Is not the whole passage simply the reaction on a cultured Athenian mind of the higher treatment of women by that Spartan state Xenophon so greatly admired?

Our final impression is that of great scholarship, combined with equally great skill in the selection and presentation of the sources. Rarely has there appeared a single volume which has contributed so much new material for the enlivening of Greek history.

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A. T. OLMSTEAD.

LORD REDESDALE ON THE CLASSICS¹

With Mr. Jelf (the translator of Kühner's Greek Grammar) I had but one hour a day, but then it was such an hour! Sixty minutes not one of which was without its value. During the months that I spent with him, from the end of January to October, I read through the whole of Herodotus, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, the Agamemnon of Aeschylus, and, above all, as an exercise, the Medea of Euripides, looking out every reference in my master's great grammar. In Latin I read Pliny's delightful letters, was supposed to be sufficiently well up in Horace and Virgil, and was spared the arch-bore Cicero, in regard to whom I by no means shared the enthusiasm of Mrs. Blimber; as a matter of archaeology I might sympathize with her as to the Tusculan villa, but its owner and his self-glorification I should have avoided.

I should like, if it is not deemed an impertinence, to say one word here upon the much-vexed question of a classical education, and of Greek in particular. It is very easy, very cheap, to say that Greek and Latin are of no use in learning modern languages. I have had some experience in the study of both, and I am distinctly of opinion that nothing has helped me so much in the acquisition of even the most out-of-the-way modern languages as the work which I did under Jelf, dissecting every sentence and every particle in the Medea with the help of his Greek grammar.

No language has been so thoroughly analysed—perhaps because none has been so philosophically constructed—as Greek. The man who starts upon the study of modern languages, after having dissected, conscientiously and searchingly, the work of one of the Greek giants with the help of Jelf's great book, has insensibly converted his mind into a sort of comparative grammar, he has acquired the knowledge of points of difference and points of similarity, that is to say of comparison, of which Buffon said, "Nous ne pouvons acquérir de connaissance que par la voie de la comparaison", and although the aid given to him is, of course,

indirect, it is none the less real. He is in the position, of a man who goes to a new gymnastic exercise with trained muscles, and therefore with marvellous ease, as compared with the man whose muscles and sinews are flabby and slack. That it is a discipline of the highest significance few will be found to deny. When Darwin spent seven years in dissecting barnacles it was not simply a knowledge of barnacle nature at which he was aiming; he was training his mind for other purposes. Apart from the beauties which they reveal to us, and so without any reference to the important question of culture, I am in favour of the study of the classics, as a gymnastic exercise of the brain, as a dissection of barnacles which yields far higher results than could be gained by merely learning French and German without any other preparation. In that way a man would attain what must simply be a more or less glorified couriers' knowledge, practical no doubt, up to a certain degree, but unscientific and failing him at crucial points.

The best Oriental scholars whom I have known have all been men who attacked their Eastern studies armed with the weapons furnished by a classical education.

And our own beautiful English, the language of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton: will that not suffer if a false utilitarianism should succeed in banishing the classics from our schools? Even now it is surrounded by enemies, but I shudder to think of what it might become after two centuries of nothing but trans-oceanic influences unchecked by scholarship.

Classical Articles in Non-Classical Periodicals

III

- L'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques—Sept.—Oct., Démosthène et les Athéniens.
- American Historical Review—April, Botsford and Sihler, Hellenic Civilization (Paul Shorey).—July, Race Mixture in the Roman Empire, Tenney Frank.—Oct., Leaf, Homer and History (G. M. Bolling); Legge, Forerunners and Rivals of Christianity (F. A. Christie).
- Anglia—May, Pope als Übersetzer der Ilias, iii, M. J. Minckwitz.
- Atlantic Monthly—July, Parents and Schools, A. Flexner.
- Athenaeum—Aug., (The Cambridge Songs: a Goliard's Song Book of the Eleventh Century, Edited by Karl Breul); Archaeological Notes.
- Bibliotheca Sacra—Oct., Further Readings [in St. Matthew] from the Codex Huntingtsonianus: (The Mythology of All Races. Vol. 1, Greek and Roman, W. S. Fox).
- Bookman—Dec., Pallas Athena [a poem], Arlita Dodge.
- Contemporary Review—Nov., (A. S. Way, The Aeneid of Virgil in English Verse).
- Educational Review—Sept., The Purpose of College Greek, Virginia C. Gildersleeve.
- English Historical Review—July, The Table of Veleia, or the Lex Rubria, E. G. Hardy; The Date of the Notitia of Constantinople, J. B. Bury; Young, East and West through Fifteen Centuries (Alice Gardner).—Oct., The Cambridge Songs: a Goliard's Song Book, Edited by K. Breul (W. P. Ker); Pareti, Studi Siciliani e Italiani (W. A. Goligher); Robert of Chester's Latin Translation of the Algebra of Al-Khwarizmi, Edited by L. C. Karpinski (W. W. Rouse Ball).
- Folk-Lore—Sept. 30, The Pharmakos, Jane E. Harrison.
- Fortnightly Review—Nov., Places and Peoples on the Roumanian Danube, W. F. Bailey and J. V. Bates [with numerous references to the activities of Rome in that region].
- La Grand Revue—Oct., L'Allemagne contre la Culture Classique, V. H. Friedel.
- Harvard Theological Review—April, Mystery God and Olympian God, G. P. Adams; Murray, The Stoic Philosophy (Frederic Palmer).
- Independent—Oct. 30, Romans and Rumans.—Nov. 6, (Greek Gods and Heroes).
- Journal of English and Germanic Philology—Oct., What Qualities of Greek and Latin Literature Especially Attracted Goethe?, W. J. Keller.

¹From Lord Redesdale's book, entitled *Memories*, 1.92 ff.